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scious, the student, to realize in himself the social mind, must integrate the experience of the race. Unity with the race through the unity of the race's experience is the fundamental doctrine of the book. And this to the end of the self-realization of the individual. It is worth while to read the book if one should receive only the deepened impression that the individual can realize himself only through social life; and therefore the problem of education is to relate him intrinsically to that life. The whole educational scheme diverges from this point.

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*Cases on American Constitutional Law.* Edited by CARL EVANS BOYD, PH.D. Chicago: Callaghan & Co., 1898. Pp. 11 + 678, 8vo. Cloth, \$3.

THE scope of this work is briefly and, as it seems to me, fairly expressed in the preface: "In making this collection of cases, it was not my purpose to attempt to rival the notable collection of Professor Thayer. I have had the more modest design of bringing together within the compass of a single volume a sufficient number of the leading decisions of the supreme court of the United States on constitutional law to form the basis of a university course in that subject . . . A work of this kind is necessarily a compromise between the desirable and the attainable. The exigencies of space have compelled me to exclude numerous and instructive decisions which many persons may expect to find and which I would have been glad to print. For the further economy of space, arguments have been omitted and the notes are few."

Such a frank statement in the preface puts the reader at once on good terms with the editor and leads him to expect to find in the book just what it contains, namely, a selection of cases which have been notably influential in determining the course of the development of the constitutional law in the United States.

The cases selected are arranged under the following heads: (1) "Validity of Legislation," (2) "Taxation," (3) "Money," (4) "Commerce," (5) "Police Power," (6) "General (Implied) Powers," (7) "Executive Powers," (8) "War—Martial Law," (9) "*Ex post facto* Laws and Bills of Attainder," (10) "Impairment of Contracts," (11) "Civil and Political Rights," (12) "The Federal Government and the

States," (13) "International Relations—Indian Affairs," (14) "Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts," (15) "Political Questions," (16) "Enforcement of Executive Power by Judicial Process."

The book is equipped with table of contents, table of cases, and index. The helpful character of the notes appended to the cases, especially the longer ones, such as that which accompanies the Dred Scott case, leads one to wish that the author had added fifty pages or more to the book, filled with matter of this kind.

A comparison of Mr. Boyd's compilation with that of Professor Thayer shows that, while the latter has incorporated a great many of the decisions of the supreme courts of the states, the former, as he states in his preface, has limited his work to the decisions of the United States supreme court. The limited scope of Mr. Boyd's work has also obliged him to select what he considers the most important case in establishing a constitutional principle, while Professor Thayer has often been able to include several of the more important.

The bulk of the work under review is, of course, occupied with cases which time has demonstrated to be turning points in the development of our constitutional law, but later cases, such as the income tax cases and the Debs case, are also represented.

With Mr. Boyd's compilation as a text-book, Thayer's cases as a reference book, and the decisions themselves as sources, the study of constitutional law ought to become popular in our colleges and universities.

C. H. HASTINGS.

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*Les Bases Sociologiques du Droit et de l'État.* Par MICHEL-ANGE VACCARO, Membre de l'Institut International de Sociologie, Directeur de la Rivista Scientifica del Diritto. Ouvrage traduit sur l'édition italienne, par J. Gaure, Avocat, et complètement refondu. Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale, No. XI. Paris: V. Giard et E. Brière. Pp. lxi+480.

SO FAR as form goes, Signor Vaccaro's thesis belongs side by side with Tarde's *Imitation*, viz.: "The ultimate law to which all others are subordinate is *adaptation*." The content of this thesis, as it appears in the present volume, is less positive and complete than Tarde's conception of what is involved in imitation. The thesis rather serves Vaccaro as a principle of discovery and a norm of classification. In those characters it is serviceable, but it has no *a priori* value as a constructive rule. I do not discover that the author attaches to it any